The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,056.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" — including postage .... " 77 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.... " 28 0
" — including postage.... " 38 0
For three months' advance delivered in Town " 16 0
" — including postage.... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" — including postage.... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

LANE ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—REPEAT 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
Firstinsertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

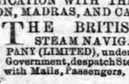
BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—June 25th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Frank Henry Green, Esq., Solicitor, of a son, still-born.
OWEN—May 28th, at Castell Farm, near Carnarvon, North Wales, the wife of Mr. D. E. Owen, of a son.
PROCTOR-SIMS—June 1st, at Sunday's Well, Cork, the wife of R. Proctor-Sims, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	29	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	30	" Madras	23
" Galle		" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras	27	" Colombo	27
" Coconada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	1
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 260 H. P., Commander H. J. DICKENSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Ur.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20 4
" Kurrachee	5 19	" Fao	20 4
" Gwadur	6 20	" Bushire	23 7
" Muscat	9 23	" Linga	25 9
" B. Abbas	11 25	" B. Abbas.....	27 11
" Linga	13 31	" Muscat	29 13
" Bushire	15 29	July	
" Fao	16 30	" Gwadur	1 15
July.		" Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah.....	17 1	Arrive Bombay.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDYS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Bussorah, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "CIMORIN," 500 tons, 140 H. P., Commander H. L. TOWERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th July, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "GEORGE PEABODY," Captain CHURCHILL, which arrived here from London on the 20th instant, are requested to send their Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE,
Agents for Ship *George Peabody*.

NOTICE.—The customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BARINGA," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their Goods immediately, otherwise Captain WILLIAMS will land all the Packages at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain WILLIAMS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June 1868. Agents Ship *Baringa*.

NOTICE.—The customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo, per "BORDERER," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods immediately, failing which all Packages will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HAWICK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain RUNCIMAN, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain RUNCIMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."
Bombay ,17th June 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 1,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which thereis Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to the
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods viâ Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 26th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER. Apply to Manager *Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Daly Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Soli citor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Daly Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

THE PRINCESS' NOTE.—A superfine cream laid satin Paper, requires folding only once: an Envelope is made expressly for this Paper. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 4.8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE OFFICIAL NOTE.—BLUE LAID OFFICIAL NOTE PAPER, strongly recommended and admirably adapted to demi-official Correspondence: an Envelope to match. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 3.

CREAM LAID OFFICIAL NOTE, adapted either to demi-official or private Correspondence large 8vo. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs.3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 27th day of June, instant, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by adding after Section 19 of the said Articles the following Section:—"The Board of Directors shall have full power and authority to buy, sell, take on lease, or lease land or buildings in Bombay for the purposes of the Company; and also to mortgage and pledge all or any of the land, buildings, and property of the Company, or otherwise to raise money for the purposes of the Company in such manner and at such interest as they may deem expedient for the benefit of the Company, or otherwise, as occasion shall require; and also to enter into and execute all such proper Deeds, Covenants, and Assurances under the common seal of the Company as may be necessary for effectuating all or any of the purposes aforesaid."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
Bombay, 19th June 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to MR. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by MR. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act and the matter of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation.)

UPON hearing Messrs. ANDERSON, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY the Liquidator of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of the said ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY sworn in this matter on the Twentieth day of June, instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having Claims upon the said Western Insurance Company, do send in statements of such Claims in writing to the said Liquidator at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, (being the Registered Office of the said Western Insurance Company in Bombay) in Elphinstone Circle, in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the first day of October next, after which time the said Liquidator shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the Claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidator shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Western Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the *London Gazette* and the *Times* Newspapers, and shall also be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one public Newspaper at each of the following places, viz., Singapore, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Maulmein.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the Western Insurance Company.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY becomes due on 1st proximo, at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th June 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £250 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. MORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	" Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	" Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	" White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	" Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Rolling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET to be erected in BHOLESHWUR.

Drawings and Specification of the proposed work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender and Bills of Quantities may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 1st day of July 1868 addressed to

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, June, 1868.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE-33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, DeChaissan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Caps for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths with covers, lock, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets very powerful, Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½ft., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

Amusement for the Rains.

PUNCH.—Twenty yearly volumes, 1841 to 1860, bound in red cloth, gilt edges.....Rs. 120 0
THACKER, VINING & Co.

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REVIEW of the History of Medicine among the Asiatics; by Dr. T. A. WISE, Bengal Medical Service, and Principal of the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges. 2 vols., 8vo.....Rs. 10 0
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ANNALS OF RURAL BENGAL; by W. W. HUNTER, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Vol I.—The Ethnical Frontier of Lower Bengal, with the Ancient Principalities of Beerbhoom and Bishenpore .....Rs. 13 8
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THE LADIES' EQUESTRIAN GUIDE, or the Habit and the Horse: a Treatise on Female Equitation; by Mrs. STIRLING CLARKE, with illustrations .....Rs. 6 8
*** Originally published at One Guinea.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shares holders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 2nd July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business, viz—

1. To receive and consider the Liquidators' final Report and Accounts.

2. To pass a Resolution to the effect that the Company is duly wound up in terms of Act X. of 1865.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.
No. 5 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0
Free by post ..... Rs. 3 4
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NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the requisite number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.
Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting. By order of the Directors,

W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.
Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelities, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.
STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.
SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.
HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.
And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—As the business h

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay..	125 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	1½ pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	6	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoirs' Escompteds' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China &c.	16 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	135 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	140	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	500 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	770 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	180 per share
3,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prave Land Co. ..	190 per share
300,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	730 per share
.....	2,000	1,760	25 p s	Port Canning ..	740
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ...	1175

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
380,000	2,500	2,500	.....	S. Coast and River	
			26	Steam Nav. Co ..	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	300	.....	Vingas Patent Slip	
			.....	& Foundry Co ..	85 per share
....	500	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co.	
			250	Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	Do. do....	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99½
China	60 days' sight..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills.. ..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ „	1835-36	} 94
„ „ „	1842-43	
„ „ „	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s „ Loan	1836-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-56.. ..	107
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	113½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. „ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. „ 225
Carolus	.. „ 230
Mexican Dollars	.. „ 230
German Crowns	.. „ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	.. „ 232
Bar Silver	.. „ 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. „ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	.. „ 10-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE.

				Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	} ..	New ..	..	235 to 240
Akote..				
Broach.. ..	..	..	..	232 to 235
Dholleras..	} ..	..	..	252 to 255
Bhownuggur				
Veeravul.. ..	..	..	..	215 to 220
Vingorla.. ..	..	..	..	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	248 to 250
Khandeish ..	} ..	..	..	230 to 232
Barsee				
Ready Sales ...	...	...		675 Candies.
For delivery ...	...	...		„
Market active.				

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26

McDonnell, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Strutt, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Wedderburn, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Newport, Lieutenant, Sappers, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Leacock, Lieutenant, Sappers, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Osborn, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Williams, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Baird, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Ferguson, Surgeon, 10th Foot, on duty, from Malta.
Ferguson, Lieut. 79th Highlanders, to rejoin, from England.
Palley, Dr., Medical, on duty, from Zoolla.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Hallen, Staff Vet. Surgeon, Vet. Department, on duty to Poona.
Strutt, Captain, 3rd N I., on duty to Poona.
Pym Captain, R. E., on duty, to Poona.
Gough, Major, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Boileau, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Yourke Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Capel, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Green, Lieutenant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
McNair, Lieutenant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Grant, Surgeon, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Malligaum.
Robertson, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London... ..	£2 0s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool ..	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..		£4 10s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 26	Sunda (s)	Soames	Annesley Bay, June 13
	Salsette (s)	Parish	Suez, June 13.
	City of Pekin (s) ..	Hunter	Glasgow, March 21.
	Star of the North.	Rawle	Annesley Bay.
	Sulwark	Kelly	Annesley Bay.
	Spray of Ocean		Annesley Bay.
	Rowena	Bolton	Annesley Bay.
	Abergeldie	Hildreth	London, March 11.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 26	Vernon	Listan	Kurrachee.
	Gavin Steel	White...	Calcutta.
	Trafalgar	Stacpoole ...	Calcutta.
	Western Belle ..	Montgomery..	Calcutta.
	Palmas	Card	Liverpool.
	Robert Seddon ..	French	Liverpool.
	Legion of Honour..	Williams	Calcutta.
	Columbian (s) ...	Curling	China.

The ship *William Prowse*, Watt, to Gopalpore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Carnatic*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Seamew*, to Calcutta.

NOW READY.

THE

SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AGENTS of Messrs. T. D. FINDLAY & Co., of Glasgow, are requested to give instructions as to the destination of the Ship "NESTOR," to Captain LAURIN, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Nestor*.

Bombay, 26th June 1868.

BOMBAY CLUB NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th proximo, at 5 P. M.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th June 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, and the days following, a quantity of FITTINGS of TROOP SHIPS and SERVICEABLE IRON WATER TANKS, &c.; &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. I. N.,
Offg. Marine Storekeeper.

NOTICE—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF PEKIN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Pekin*.

Bombay, 26th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ABERGELDIE," Captain MUNRO, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MUNRO will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Abergeldie*.

Bombay, 26th June 1868.

NOTICE.—The customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "JUMNA," from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their Goods immediately, otherwise Captain Fox will land all the Packages at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Fox will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Jumna*.

Bombay, 26th June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the New Foras Road, leading from the Byculla Railway Station to the junction of Mahaluxmee and Worlee Foras Roads on the Flats has been completed and is available for traffic.

The Foras Roads are the most direct means of communicating between the Byculla Railway Station and Mahaluxmee and between Byculla and Worlee and part of Mahim Roads. By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
25th June 1868. Executive Engineer, Municipality.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. "SALSETTE" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

S. S. "Ripon," from Southampton, 30th May.
S. S. "Nayanza," from Marseilles, 6th June.
S. S. "Dalmatian," from Liverpool, 17th May (remainder of Cargo).
S. S. "Minia," from Liverpool, 24th May (samples only).

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent,
P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th June 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	Rs.	a.
La Fontaine's Fables. Illustrated, by Dore	22	8
Thackeray's Adventures of Philip, 2 vols. New Illust. edn	11	8
Pocket Shakespeare, 13 vols. in case	15	12
(Morocco,)	18	12
Miss Forrester	1	8
Half a Million of Money	1	8
Warne's Cookery, 12 annas. Cloth binding	1	2
New Play—Under the Gas Light	0	8
Tyrwhitt's Handbook of Pictorial Art	13	8
Blackburn's Artists and Arabs	8	2
Elliot's Obstetric Clinic	13	8
Burch's Practical Rules of the Steam Engine. New edn	3	8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook. New edn	3	12
Kinglake's Tue Crimea. Vols. 1 and 2	24	0
The Royal Elizabethan Book of Fate	3	12
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	12
——Maternal Management of Children	3	12
Queen's Regulations, 1868. Official edition	3	0
Danvers's Report on Indian Railways	2	0
Tayler's Dictionary of Law Terms	3	12
Bow Bells, Vol. 6	5	0
Marryatt's Code of Signals	9	0
Banting, on Food, &c	0	8
Forbes Watson's Productions of India	48	12
Forbes's Baital Pachesi	6	12
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	0
Little Ladders to Learning,—about things indoors; what we eat and drink; animals and their uses; birds and birds' nests; fishes, butterflies, and frogs; trees, shrubs, and flowers. With 750 illustrations. 2 vols	5	8
Manual of Geology. By Rev. S. Haughton, M. D., F.R.S	5	12
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum	3	4
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a treatise on draught. Revised and enlarged by W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S	9	8
The Dog. By W. Youatt	5	12
An Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By Edward Cresy, Architect and C. E. New edn. 1865. Illustrated by upwards of 3,000 engravings on wood, by R. Branston	31	8
Lectures on Clinical Medicine, delivered at the Hotel Dieu, Paris, by A. Trousseau. Vol. I. Translated and edited, with notes and appendices, by P. V. Lazure, M. D. &c	15	12
Reading without Tears; or, a pleasant mode of learning to read. 2 parts. By author of "Peep of Day."	3	8
Digby Grand: an autobiography. By G. J. W. Melville	3	12
Good for Nothing; or, all Down Hill. By ditto	4	8
General Bounce; or, the Lady and the Locusts. By ditto	3	12
The Brookes of Bridlemere. By ditto	4	8
Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, (green cloth edn.)	3	12
What Men have said about Woman. Illustrated	3	12
The Christmas Rose: a collection of twelve Songs and ballads (words and music,) composed by Claribel	3	0
Every Boy's Book; a complete encyclopædia of sports and amusements. Edited by E. Routledge. Over 600 Illustrations from original designs. New edition 1868	6	8
The Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes. By Rev. G. J. Wood and others. Over 400 Illustrations	3	12
Unsentimental Journeys: or, Byeways of the Modern Babylon. By Jas. Greenwood, author of "A Night in a Workhouse," &c	3	12
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
Men of the Time: a dictionary of contemporaries containing biographical notices of Eminent Characters of both sexes, 7th edition, revised and brought down to 1868	8	0
What the Moon Saw; and other Tales. By H. C. Andersen. 100 Engravings	3	12
One Thousand and one Gems of Poetry	3	0
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments	3	0
London Quarterly Review for October, containing Article on the Talmud	4	8
Poetical Works of Moore Illustrated. (Nimmo).	2	4
——— of Beattie and Goldsmith. ditto	2	4
——— of Milton. ditto	2	4
——— of Cowper. ditto	2	4
——— of Wordsworth. ditto	2	4
——— of Longfellow. ditto	2	4
——— of Thomson. ditto	2	4
——— of Pope. ditto	2	4
——— of Burns. ditto	2	4
——— of Byron. ditto	2	4
Lives of the British Poets. ditto	2	4
The Casquet of Gems. ditto	2	4

CONVERSATION BOOKS.

Baudry's Portuguese Guide	1	2
——— French, Italian, German, and Spanish, each	1	2
Complete French and English Phrase Book for Travellers	0	12
Bradshaw's Anglo-French Phrase Book	0	12
——— ——— German ditto	0	12
——— ——— Italian ditto	0	12
——— ——— Spanish ditto	0	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Musical Magazine for June	0	12
Hanover Square ditto	0	12
Exeter Hall (sacred Music) ditto	0	12
Boosey's Household Music, Nos. 1 to 6	2	4

Bombay, 27th June 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE and Sir Stafford Northcote are both of opinion that natives in Civil employ ought not to be paid at the same high rate as Europeans. But Sir Bartle Frere has taken a different view, and recorded as the reason that the expenses of a native, in a respectable appointment, are at least equal to those of a European holding the same office. He says that the native has, by imperative custom, to spend as much money on his indigent relations and in giving big dinners to his caste as the European officer has to disburse for the items of wines and meats. We cannot agree with Sir Bartle Frere even to this extent, as it is well known that a few additional mouths in a native family make very small difference in the cost, the ghee, rice, and other articles of food being extremely cheap, while "burra khanas" or caste dinners need not, and seldom do, occur in one family more than once a year, and hardly even cost more than two hundred rupees,—a sum which many European gentlemen spend over and over again in sparkling wines alone. Sir Bartle has forgotteu all such things as station gymkhanas, churches maintained by subscriptions, poor funds, local charities, the Byculla schools, and other institutions of like nature, to which most officers holding decent positions subscribe. He does not seem to be aware either that Collectors and Colonels in outlying stations nearly always join in helping the natives to set up girls' schools, to buy prizes for the children, to establish hospitals and other charities among themselves; and that the native poor invariably come up to the Sahibs' bungalows to beg. The truth is that our position as rulers of this country has, from the earliest times, made it the fashion, as well as the duty, of the European officers to look after the benefit of the natives as well as that of our own countrymen, and that the breeches pocket has to be opened in furtherance of both ends, while, on the contrary, a native is only once taxed. The native, besides, has to maintain a much smaller establishment, and he always gets his servants on lower pay. He can buy his clothes ready-made, any piece of cotton long enough serving for a dhotur or turban, whereas the European has to buy imported clothes and to pay a very heavy fee to his tailors. Any housekeeper can pursue this line of argument *ad infinitum*, and we believe he will always find that the cost of each item of domestic economy is two or three hundred per cent. above that paid by the native purchaser.

But Sir Bartle Frere, in his usual fashion, has altogether left out the one great difference in the position of the two classes of officials. The European is a foreigner in this country; the dangerous and wearing climate makes it indispensable that he should have enough pay to emble him to save up money to keep himself and his family on their periodical visits to England. After an exile of, say, ten years, and with constitutions weakened by a variety of fevers and liver complaints, we suppose that an uncovenanted servant wishes to go with his wife and one child to the land of his birth. It is all but impossible for them to get to England without expending at least £200. He has to keep himself in England and to pay the above sum as return passage money when he leaves again for India. The whole of the £400 passage money must be saved out of earnings, and the amount is generally greater in the case of married men, as we have only estimated for one child, and there are usually more. But the native has no expenses of this kind whatever. The country suits him, and if he gets fever, liver or bile, it is the result of his own dissipation. He has no need nor inclination to leave India, neither has he ever to send his Brahminee wife or children to England or to maintain a separate establishment there for them, as is the case with European officers.

The circumstances we have mentioned are the real causes, among others, why the rate of wages of European labour had always been, and unless some great atmospheric change occurs, always will be, higher than that paid for natives. We can get hundreds of natives for Small Cause Courts on Rs. 1,000 per month, but very few Barristers would think of accepting such an appointment in this country; whereas they would greedily snap at a place of the same emolument in Europe. We hope, therefore, to hear no more of the cant of equality, and are glad that the Viceroy and Secretary of State showed sufficient sense to act upon the true theory of wages, a theory which every merchant in Bombay or Calcutta applies when he pays his native ka koons and goomastas at a far lower rate than his European assistants.

MR. FAWCETT'S recent proposal to hold competitive examinations for the admission of natives of India into the ranks of the Indian Civil Service at the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, simultaneously with those held in London, opens up a question replete with interest to the future of our Indian Empire. Abstractedly, fair as it may be to allow those natives who may prove themselves fit by their education to be placed on a par with their European fellow subjects, in competing with the latter to obtain the right to share in the administration of their own country, our sense of justice in this respect should not be allowed to direct our attention from the consideration that this preliminary examination can only serve as a purely intellectual and educational test of the capacity of those who may submit themselves to it. It may prove the quality of the mental training given to the *alumni* of our Indian universities, but it can afford no guarantee that any one who succeeds in passing it possesses, to take the lowest stand-point of moral qualification requisite in one who aspires to govern his fellow men, that industry, perseverance, firmness of purpose, and patience to weigh conflicting views, in the balance of his mind which no successful administrator can lack. It should be borne in mind, that the very social position of any young native of India, educated up to the high standard of our Indian universities, renders the balance of his mind peculiarly liable to be overturned. Living, as he does outside the walls of his college, in the midst of the grossest ignorance, and surrounded by an atmosphere of the most debasing superstition, he would be more than mortal if the knowledge of his own mental superiority did not tend to render him vain and intolerant of the opinions of others not so advanced as himself, and this is an evil which nothing but the spread of education, penetrating into his home, among the female members of his family, and to such an extent generally as to make him feel that he is not singular in his acquirements, can ever counteract. To test the absence of this vanity, and to ascertain the existence of other qualifications of even greater necessity than book-learning, must be an after-work entirely unconnected with the preliminary examination which may have demonstrated the intellectual ability of the candidate for the service, and how best to ensure to natives of India, who may succeed in that examination.

The subsequent training and formation of character, which are indispensable for themselves, as well as for the protection of the interest of the State, is a problem, the solution of which should be approached in a liberal and impartial spirit.

There can be no doubt that the only effectual method of (to use a familiar expression) knocking the nonsense out of a conceited person's head, is to show him his inferiority to others, and thus prove to him that he has really nothing to be conceited of. The gentlemanly tone which almost invariably distinguishes the public schoolboy is to be traced to his angularities of disposition being worn off by the rough contact of equally unyielding and frequently better natures. Following the guidance of experience, then, it may be assumed, that to conteract the evil influences inseparable from the position in early life of a young educated native of India, he must be removed for a sufficiently long time out of their reach, and, if he is to be removed there can be no question that it should be to England. What further intellectual training shall be thenceforward given to the candidate, we may for the present pass briefly over, in saying that, in addition to all such as may tend to increase the reasoning powers, what may provide him with a fund of sound general information should be specially looked to. We are now concerned more particularly with his moral, social and physical training. The revenues of India should undoubtedly provide the means, and that in no niggardly spirit, to enable him to enter into such society as his future position would entitle him to rank in. Whether in doing so he were to steer clear of such acts as might injure him in his notions of caste duties, would depend upon himself, and his doing so would be a proof that he possessed the tact a good public servant should have. Drawn into society, he would insensibly acquire that tone, that respect of truth and fair dealing, that abhorrence of meanness, that estimation of social and domestic worth, which, notwithstanding many notable imperfections, are still the characteristics of our middle classes, and on his return to his native land carry into practice his newly-acquired ideas. No native of India, let him pass what competitive examination he will, is fit to take part in the government of the country, (except in a subordinate position), without the social training a residence of several years in England could alone give him. In India, race prejudices are too strong to admit of Europeans and natives mixing socially together until education has penetrated more deeply into the homes of the latter, and the quickest means of introducing such social fusion as to allow the government of the country to proceed harmoniously under members of a mixed public service, is by showing the latter what we are in our own land.

THE new Civil and Military Furlough Rules come into effect from the 1st of July. The former we published yesterday; the latter will be found in today's issue. In regard to the Civil Rules we find that they "are not intended to apply to Covenanted Civil Servants, who are Members of the Councils of the Governor General, or of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, or who are Judges of a High Court."

THE "Delhi Gazette" contradicts the report circulated by the Lahore papers about the resignation of Sir Donald McLeod.

LUCKNOW has been contemplating a very novel demonstration. A correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," writing from that city on the 20th, says—"The native community intend to show their loyalty, and their abhorrence of the attack made upon the Duke of Edinburgh, by a grand display of fireworks in the Kaiser Bagh on Tuesday evening next."

SERGEANT JOHNSTON, of the Sappers and Miners on duty at Peshawur, shot himself through the head during a fit of mental aberration on the 16th instant. Death was instantaneous.—*Delhi Gazette.*

NOTICE is given in the "London Gazette" of June 2 that the distribution of the tonnage bounty, &c., arising from the capture of a slave dhow, name unknown, by Her Majesty's ship "Highflyer," on July 28, 1866, would commence on Wednesday, the 10th June, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house.

DR. MACLEOD'S report on the result of his mission to India (says the "Overland Mail") came before the Established Assembly on May 29. It is said to have been "in every way a remarkable production, and distinguished for the broad catholicity of its views." On Sunday, May 31, before dismissing his congregation, the Rev. Dr. intimated that his medical advisers in Italy, in London, and in Glasgow had ordered him to relinquish ministerial duties for two months, but that if he felt sufficiently strengthened to warrant his returning to his charge sooner, he would do so. He thanked the congregation for the unity and good feeling which they had exhibited during his absence in the East, and he had no doubt they would kindly and lovingly bear the present shorter burden!

AN important decision (says one of the home papers) was given on June 4 by the Court of Appeal in the case of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, which is now in liquidation. This establishment was amalgamated some time ago with the Commercial Bank of India, among whose liabilities was a sum of £700,000, known as the "China loan," being deposits taken in for a term of years at very high rates, for the purpose of increasing the bank's capital. One of the depositors, Captain Jones, claimed his amount, £8,000, as a debt due by the Commercial Bank Corporation in virtue of the amalgamation arrangements which had been made between the two concerns. He had received two half-years' payments of interest on the deposit, and also 10s. in the pound upon the debt itself, from the liquidator of the Corporation. The shareholders in the latter Company, however, called in question the amalgamation arrangements, and the consequent liability for these deposits, and the Court now gave a virtual decision in their favour, by ordering the claim of Captain Jones to be struck out of the list of debts of the Corporation. The return of the 10s. in the pound is to be made the subject of a separate application to the Court. This judgment will seriously affect many individuals here and in India, and must give rise to a great deal of further litigation as each creditor's claim against the Commercial Bank Corporation will now have to undergo revision.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By Telegraph to Alexandria.)

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

BRUSSELS, 6TH JUNE.

Advices received here from Constantinople announce the arrival in that city on Thursday the 4th instant, of H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt from Alexandria. His Highness having been received in audience by His Majesty the Sultan yesterday takes his departure for Brousa to-day. The same despatches state that Omer Pacha has been appointed Chief of the Imperial Guard.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE.

Austria has obtained satisfaction from the Roumanian Government for the outrage recently committed on her flag on the Danube.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Vienna on the 6th instant.

In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath the proposals of the minority of the Finance Committee for a tax of 20 per cent. on all coupons were adopted by a considerable majority.

RETURN OF THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

SUEZ, 12TH JUNE.

The Abyssinian captives, consisting of 20 men, 8 women, 22 children, and 21 followers, arrived here on the 5th instant.

Consul Cameron had been left behind at Annesley Bay, being too unwell to be removed.

The "Ottawa" brought the first detachment of troops from Abyssinia, consisting of 10 officers and 154 men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

An Imperial ukase has been published at St. Petersburg granting a partial amnesty to the Polish exiles in Siberia.

Funds for the payment of the July coupons of the Viceroy's Daira and Government Railway loans have already been received by the financial agents here.

The manufacture of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's cable is rapidly approaching completion. The section between Malta and Alexandria will be laid in August next.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was easier.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The "Poonah," from Southampton, takes £23,000 in specie for Bombay.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Manchester Market is quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings 9s., Bombay qualities.

8¼ lb. Shirtings 10s. 10½d., Bombay qualities.

40s. Twist 1s. 2½d., Bombay qualities.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 26TH JUNE.

Govt. Paper, { Fours 52. Fives 92. Fives and a half, 142.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11 3/16d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, £1 12s. 6d.
Jute Linseed £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.
Shirtings 8s. 5-5 to 8s. 5-7.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-7 to 2s. 2-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, 5 annas 4 pies.
Market for Piece Goods quiet. Market for twist quiet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, 5TH JUNE.

(Specially reported for the Bombay Gazette.)

THE speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock, and a considerable portion of the early part of the sitting was occupied in the discussion of private bills.

Mr. Mill presented a petition from the Home and Foreign Affairs Committee of Macclesfield, condemning the Abyssinian war and the murder of King Theodore, and asking for a select committee to inquire into all the circumstances. (Much laughter.)

Mr. Lamont presented a petition, signed by 76 peers, 6 bishops, 20 members of parliament, 40 generals, 26 admirals, 400 clergymen, 300 justices of the peace, and about 30,000 other persons, condemning the persecution to which ex-Governor Eyre has been subjected by an irresponsible body styling themselves the Jamaica committee, for offences for which, if committed at all, Governor Eyre would have been prosecuted by Her Majesty's attorney-general, and praying that the Government should re-employ Mr. Eyre in a public capacity or repay to him the expenses he had incurred in defending himself against the charges preferred against him.

Mr. Otway gave notice of his intention to call attention to a political speech recently delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robson, the chaplain of Chatham dockyard, to persons employed in that dockyard, or to ask if Mr. Robson was exempted from the regulations which prohibit all dockyard officers from delivering political addresses to the dockyard employes.

Mr. Mill gave notice that in committee on the representation of the people Scotland bill, in the new clauses of which notice had been given by the Lord Advocate in reference to the representation of the Universities, he should move the omission of that part of the English Act which requires that voting papers should be presented by a member of the Council and attested by him.

Mr. Stafford asked if the Government intended to adopt the recommendation of the select committee as to the non-extension of the boundaries of 15 boroughs, contrary to the report of the Boundary Commissioners.

Mr Disraeli said that on Monday he hoped the house would go into committee on the Boundaries Bill, and the members of the select committee would then have an opportunity of giving the reasons which had induced them to adopt the recommendations offered to the acceptance of the house. He should listen to those reasons with much interest. (Laughter.)

Mr. Schreiber asked Mr. McEvoy whether at a recent meeting of Roman Catholic prelates, presided over by Archbishop Manning, it was decided that in the present state of public feeling in this country it would be inexpedient to proceed with the bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and whether in consequence he was now in a position to state what course he would pursue with respect to the bill in question.

Mr. McEvoy said he had no reason to know that any such meeting had ever had existence, and the honourable gentleman who had been made acquainted with the decision of the meeting evidently enjoyed more of the confidence of the prelates referred to than he (Mr. McEvoy) did. When the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the subject had been presented he should take steps for obtaining the decision of the house upon it.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

ALTHOUGH the business transacted this week has been quite of a holiday character, there are symptoms of a better tone in most of the markets, and it is anticipated that we shall have some activity next week. So far as the cotton trade is concerned, however, the position is still anomalous and peculiar, and no one in Manchester pretends to see with certainty when and how a natural state of things will return. That the price of the raw material should continue for several months at a price higher than manufacturers can work at a profit, and that the finished article should advance in nothing like the same proportion, is one of those uncomfortable features which would be almost grotesque, if it were not somewhat dismal, to the particular class which suffers. The same thing happened before during the American war, and it was long before a healthy equilibrium was reached. One would think that it would take a less interval now, for the world's markets are not stocked with an enormous accumulation as they were seven years ago, while the consumption is vastly greater than it was at that time. The truth is, however, that manufacturers are at present very loath to have recourse to the

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Salsette*, Captain Parish, bringing the English mail of the 5th inst., arrived from Suez about six o'clock yesterday morning. She had on board the following passengers :—

From Southampton.—Mr. Slyth, Mrs. Miles, Mr. H. D. H. Ferguson, Mr. W. H. North.
From Malta.—Staff Surgeon Ferguson.
From Marseilles.—Lieut. Stiffe.
From Suez.—Captain Gabbet, Mr. Sonneno, and seventeen natives distressed seamen ex *Kerasjah*.

The "Salsette" experienced fine weather with light breezes down the Red Sea; from Aden, strong monsoon with high following sea. She left Suez at 7-25 P.M. on the 13th, and Aden on the 19th June at 6 P.M. On June 14th 4-30 P.M., passed a steamer steering to the northward. June 15th spoke H. M.'s steamer "Feroze" with Sir Robert Napier and the son of the late King Theodore on board. June 16th passed a French steamer steering north-westerly. June 16th, 4 P.M., passed and exchanged colors with the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "China" bound for Suez. The following steamers were at Suez when the "Salsette" left:—"Mongolia" (to leave for Calcutta at midnight of the 13th), "Rangoon," "Gunga," "England," "Far East," "Poet," "Alphee," "Cambodge," "Imperatrice," "Mozambique," "Sydney," "Precursor," and several Turkish steamers. During the stay of the "Salsette" at Suez H. M. 3rd Dragoon Guards, H. M. 4th and 33rd Regiments of Foot, and the released captives from Abyssinia passed through on their way for England. On the 19th the steam-ship "Madras" arrived at Aden from Annesley Bay, bound for Bombay with native followers. The "Dacca" had arrived from Galle with the "Surat's" mails. H. M. S. "Nymphe," s.s. "Ordnance," and sailing ships "Europe" and "Marlborough" were in the harbour. The ship "Mongolia" had not arrived from Suez when the "Salsette" left. H. M.'s S. "Spiteful" and s.s. "Ottawa" were at Annesley Bay.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 5.)

THE vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition will be moved in the House of Lords, by Lord Malmesbury on June 9.

In the Queen's Bench the grand jury, in the case of ex-Governor Eyre, have returned that there was no true bill against him.

The case against Mr. Leonard Edmunds has terminated, and judgment has been given in his favour.

The report of the Neutrality Laws Commission has been issued. Its most important recommendation is, that Government should be armed with authority to arrest and detain ships suspected of being intended for the service of a foreign belligerent.

The Indian Museum is to be removed from Whitehall to the new India-office, at Westminster.

Captain Jones, 20th Regiment, has been appointed Professor of Military History at the Cadet College, Sandhurst.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is dangerously ill; his life is despaired of.

The Government does not intend to offer any formal opposition in committee to Mr. Gladstone's Established Church (Ireland) Bill.

The Irish Reform Bill is fixed for Monday, June 15.

Sir Arthur Guinness, son of the late Sir Benjamin Guinness, has been returned, without opposition, for the city of Dublin.

Mr. Edward Dwyer, of Lincoln's-inn, has been appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court at the Cape.

The Oaks was won by Mr. Graham's Formosa; Lady Coventry, second; Athena, third.

Robert Chambers, ex-champion of the Thames and Tyne, died on June 4.

The difficulties between France and Tunis have been settled. The Bey has signed a Convention with France.

England, France, and Austria have protested against the admission of the Cretan deputies, elected by the insurgent Candiotes, to the Greek Chamber.

General Salnave has declared himself Dictator at Hayti.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Viceroy of Egypt and Messrs. Oppenheim and Nephew for a loan of £6,000,000. The loan is guaranteed upon revenue from the Custom-house.

The Senate of the United States has passed the bill admitting Arkansas to representation in Congress.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company a dividend was declared of 3 per cent. for the six months ended March 31.

Tenders for £600,000 4 per cent. perpetual debenture stock, guaranteed by the Indian Government, have been invited by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Surgeon David Gullan, Retired List, Bengal Army—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shand, Madras Staff Corps—Major W. G. F. A. Hutchison, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain H. J. Harness, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Sir John Liddell—Mr. George Brudenell Bruce—The Rev. Prebendary—J. H. Randolph—The Hon. and Rev. F. Baring.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Overland Mail.*)

THE House of Commons was re-opened yesterday, after the Whitsuntide holidays. There was a very scanty attendance of members; but some business was done. The most important part of the transactions of the evening was the announcement, made by Mr. Secretary Hardy, that on Thursday next he should move to introduce a bill for the amendment of the law of parliamentry Registration, so far as relates to the year 1868—"and for other purposes." Practically this is a bill for expediting the dissolution of Parliament and the general election that is to follow. It is curious to observe the different views which are taken of the importance of an early dissolution, "The important political fact of the day," says the *Telegraph* of this morning, "is the notice given by Mr. Hardy last night, that on Thursday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of registration so far as related to the present year. The step thus taken by the Home Secretary is an earnest that the Government is sincere in its promise to expedite the general election; and it becomes more essential than ever to understand the means by which the object can be attained." On the other hand, the *Standard* tells us at the same time, that, "From the tone of the Opposition leaders in the House, and Opposition organs among the press, one would imagine that an early dissolution and an autumnal session were events most devoutly to be desired, especially when there seems the best possible chance of procuring them under such circumstances that the process must be repeated in the course of next year. The public, indeed, do not share this anxiety. They are willing enough to wait a while, until pending arrangements for minimizing inconvenience can be completed and affairs can be so settled as to save us from the annoyance and expense of two general elections within twelve months. But this does not suit the book of Mr. Gladstone and his allies. Furious at their exclusion from office, and ravening for those substantial sweets which they believe belong to them almost by right divine, they are continually starting some fresh scheme and offering some new suggestion for getting rid of their rivals. An immediate resignation was the thing they would have liked best, but as Mr. Disraeli was not to be tricked into playing their game, they have of late professed particular anxiety to bring about a speedy dissolution." It is very probably true that the mass of the public cares very little about the matter; but members of Parliament are doubtless anxious that the session should be brought to a close as expeditiously as is possible, and therefore Ministers have pledged themselves to effect this desired end with as much despatch as is consistent with the more imperative claims of the public business. Members are naturally anxious to get as soon as they can at the constituencies, old or new, which they desire to canvass. Indeed, every man's mind is now turning away from passing events in Parliament, towards the as yet undeveloped history of the first general election under the new Reform Bill. The papers are already bristling with "Election Intelligence," and, now it is settled that Ministers are to retain their places during the remainder of the present session, all interest in the proceedings of the "moribund Parliament" has departed. In point of fact the remainder of the session is only a necessary evil. Meanwhile, each party is accusing the other of unseemly acrimony and intemperance of language, from which we may assume that neither has accepted the position with a very good grace. We are afraid it must be admitted that the general demeanour of Parliament (for the House of Lords has scarcely behaved better than the House of Commons) has done more to lower the general character of the British Senate than anything within the knowledge of the present generation.

The new India Bills have not yet come forward for consideration by the House of Commons. They stood on the papers for last night—but they could not obtain a hearing. And now they again stand on the papers for a second reading on Monday evening—but with small chance, in the present state of the public business, of ever obtaining it. It is doubtful, indeed, whether even the first of the two bills, which relates to the modification of the present system of Home Government, can be brought forward—several amendments having been moved—in sufficient time to pass through committee in the Commons, and then to accomplish all its several stages through the House of Lords in the course of the present session. No distinct promise on the subject has yet been made; and it is probable that in the present state of affairs nothing of a definite character has yet been determined by the Government. Ministers are now, indeed, "hanging on to the skirts of circumstances;" and, of course, Indian questions, of whatsoever magnitude, must give place to the necessities arising out of the very exceptional state of things which is now turning everything upside down in this party-ridden country.

(*Home News.*)

At last Mr. Eyre's enemies have received a complete and, we suppose, a final overthrow. We stated that he had been committed, and a bill was duly preferred. Mr. Justice Blackburn charged the jury. He is a cool, practical Scot, who was placed on the bench by his countryman, Lord Campbell, and was not thought much of at the time, except by such of the profession as had worked with or against him, but who had long since vindicated the wisdom of the choice. He had no idea of being rhetorical, or of winning fulsome eulogy from the organs of party, but he came down with a charge which he introduced as the general opinion of his brethren on the bench, and in which he preached commonsense, and therefore could not fail to be the advocate of acquittal. He was very unceremonious about the "martyr," Gordon, whom he described as a "pestilent firebrand," but he left it to the jury to say whether a dangerous man had not been irregularly dealt with. After deliberation, or at least absence of some hours, the jury returned, and the bill was thrown out. The more moderate antagonists of Mr. Eyre content themselves with growling that the ex-governor obtained fairer play than he showed, and though it is far from impossible that the small fry of the Jamaica Committee may persevere in encouraging small civil actions and other petty annoyances, we do not suppose that men like Mr. Mill, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and the few other real celebrities who are on the list will be party to further proceeding, now that a tribunal has decided the case. Mr. Eyre has now come forward, in a modest way, and presented some despatches which strongly support his policy, but they were needless, public opinion having pronounced itself from the first. It will now be a question what compensation shall be made to Mr. Eyre for the pecuniary losses to which he has been subjected.

We have just heard, in despatches from Sir Robert Napier, that all the troops, except some whom he leaves for the present at Zoulla, have embarked, that the widow of Theodore has died, in the camp, from long rooted disease, every attention, of course, having been shown her, and that the son, a child, would not be safe in the country, so is taken to Bombay. Colonel Milward, sent home with the crown, robe, and seal of the King, telegraphs from Suez that he has been stopped by the stranding of the ship on a reef in the Red Sea, but will make the best of his way to England. A matter connected with the subject of Abyssinia may have interest for Indian officers. Mr. John Tennel's "cartoon" in 'Punch,' in which the Duke of Cambridge was shown as pooh-pooh-ing the victory, as the Horse Guards knew nothing of the victor, has much disturbed the mind of His Royal Highness, whose grief found vent at a public dinner, the speeches at which were not reported, with the exception of the ducal utterance. The Commander-in-Chief declares that he was the first person to propose Sir Robert Napier's appointment, and did his best to secure the success in which he rejoices. The *censor morum*, who is seldom unjust, will probably reply that his figure of the Duke represented the Horse Guards, and the old policy, that this is the first occasion on which the authorities have condescended to select an Engineer officer, and that 'Punch's' long battle with the Horse Guards in behalf of the Indian service and general reform, justified the selection of the type. But it is, we happen to know, the case that not only did His Royal Highness do all that he mentions, but that he was eager to congratulate the victor, and to get the decoration sent out.

We should not have alluded any more to so evanescent a business as a race, but since the Derby was won—and lost—its fortunes have connected themselves somewhat gravely with questions of morals. The loss of the race by the animal belonging to Lord Hastings, or his creditors, is now deliberately asserted in several journals to have been caused by unfair means, that is to say, it is asserted, point-blank, that Lady Elizabeth had been got at and drugged. But it is not the ordinary charge that is made. We have often heard the loss of a race accounted for in this way, and very likely with truth—assuredly out of the mass of iniquity called betting world, there may perhaps be five per cent. of men who would hesitate at this or any other way of making money. But we are told of far darker conspiracies with ramifications of the most mysterious kind, and a detective of the highest order of intellect (which is not much to say) is retained, we learn, to unravel the secret. It is gratifying to know that the winner is a gentleman of the highest honour, who runs horses only because he likes racing, but it is a bad state of society, and one which recals Dr. Young's "Centaur Not Fabulous," in which atrocious actions are freely imputed without any apparent sense of their being anything but very clever stratagems. Having mentioned the Derby, we may add that the Oaks was won easily by Formosa, who deserves her name, and that no lady, probably no man, who was at Epsom that day will ever forget it, for before the race there broke out the most tremendous storm of thunder and of rain which is in the recollection of most of us. The scenes were distressing as well as ludicrous.

REUTER'S INDIAN EXPRESS.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE Whitsuntide holidays have caused a considerable lull in the political world, and no subject of absolute interest to India has come before the public. Every one is anxious that the present Parliament should be dissolved as speedily as possible, and the labours of the select committee on the Boundary Bill being concluded and their report presented, so soon as the registrations have been concluded it is hoped no further obstacle will intervene and that the new Parliament will be able to meet about December.

The parliamentary record of the week may, therefore, be briefly summed up as follows:—On Friday, Earl Russell, in the Lords, declared it to be extraordinary and unprecedented, referring to Mr. Disraeli, that a minister in a minority should remain in power six months after advising the Crown to dissolve Parliament, and he asked if the Government admitted as a constitutional principle that it was wrong to hold office without possessing the confidence of the House of Commons. To this Lord Malmsbury replied, admitting the constitutional principle, but denied it was proved that the present Government did not possess the confidence of the House of Commons merely because it was not supported upon one question by a majority. The test of a motion of want of confidence had not been applied, and therefore the Government did possess the confidence of the House.

In the Commons, Mr. Walpole brought up the report of the select committee on the Boundary Bill. It recommends that the report of the Commissioners shall be accepted in the cases of Bolton, Chester, Greenwich, Newport (Monmouthshire), Northampton, Preston, Stalybridge, and Windsor. It proposes modifications in the boundaries of Chelsea, Darlington, Middlesborough, Newport (Isle of Wight), Salisbury, Wilton, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hastings, and Oldham. It also recommends that the present boundaries shall be retained in the case of Birkenhead, Birmingham, Gateshead, Lambeth, Liverpool, Marylebone, Manchester, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Reading, South Shields, Tynemouth, Warwick, and Wigan.

A short discussion, in which Messrs. Baillie Cochrane, M. Chambers, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Hibbert, Lord Elcho, and Mr. Clay took part, then occurred on the propriety of expediting the registration in order to facilitate the early reassemblage of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli in reply to the various questions which had been put to him said that the labours of the session should be confined to necessary business, meaning thereby the supplementary Reform Bills, and that it was most important that no suspension should be suggested to the minds of the new electors that an attempt was being made to neutralize their privileges by hurrying and pushing on a general election.

Mr. Gladstone impressed on Mr. Disraeli the grave necessity of bringing the matter to an issue, and added that if the Government were not ready after the recess to declare their intentions, it would be the duty of independent members to take it up.

Mr. Hardy pointed out that until the Boundary Bill had been pushed forward it would be impossible to decide what precise measure would be necessary. If an opportunity were given, the Government would do what they could to hasten a dissolution.

Mr. Whalley made a long speech on the Ashton Riots. Mr. Hardy rebuked him for raising irritating discussions; and after some unimportant business the House went into committee of supply and afterwards adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays.

On re-assembling last night the House at once plunged into an acrimonious and highly personal discussion on a letter that had been written by Mr. Gladstone for the East Worcestershire election which Mr. Disraeli termed a gross caricature of Mr. Gladstone's least happy style and a hoax.

Mr. Gladstone on the motion for going into committee of supply took advantage of the motion to avow the authorship of the letter and his determination to stand by its assertions, and attacked the Government for changing their tone in reference to the *Regium Donum* and the Catholic Universities.

Mr. Disraeli of course replied, defending the Government from the imputations cast upon it, and several other members also joined in the discussion.

After some further conversation relative to the dissolution, the House went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

Sir G. Stuckley asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was conducive to the health and discipline of officers and men to send them from their depots in England, so that they shall arrive in India during the months of April and May, thus spending their summer exposed to the heat at Kurrachee or elsewhere, away from the commanding officers of their own regiments, or occupied in travelling during the intense heat of summer to join their regiments in the North West Provinces.

Sir John Pakington replied as follows:—Last year, in consequence of the system of sending troops overland to India, some of the troops did arrive later than they should have arrived, but new arrangements have been made for their embarkation during the approaching season, and it is hoped that more of the troops going out to India will arrive there later than the month of February.

REPORT OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW COMMISSION.

A blue-book has been published with the report of the Neutrality Laws Commissioners, together with an appendix, containing reports from foreign states and other documents. The report advocates increased stringency in the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act relative to the fitting out of any naval or military expedition to proceed against states with which England is not at war. The *Daily News* publishes a letter on this report, and says:—"If the recommendations shall become law they will make the paradox of a maritime belligerent without an open port or a line of sea coast that it can call its own impossible in future, so far as England, at least, is concerned." The *Post* in an article on the same subject, says:—"If the proposals of the Royal Commissioners are adopted there can be no doubt that any repetition of the evasions of the law so successfully practised during the late war will become impossible. The only doubt that arises will be whether we are not going a little too far. Nothing can be done during the present parliamentary session, and before next spring we shall have an opportunity of ascertaining if other maritime powers are prepared to pass laws to the same effect."

THE ABOLITION OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The new Act for the carrying out of capital punishment was issued yesterday. It comes into immediate operation and extends to the whole of the United Kingdom. There are sixteen short clauses and a schedule of forms. Judgment of death to be executed on any prisoner sentenced after the passing of this Act on any indictment or inquisition for murder shall be carried into effect within the walls of the prison in which the offender is confined at the time of execution. The sheriff is to be present with the officials. The surgeon of the gaol is to certify the death, and the sheriff to sign a declaration. A coroner's inquest is to be held; the Secretary of State may make rules; the certificate and declaration are to be exhibited outside the principal entrance of the prison for at least twenty-four hours.

ANOTHER ABYSSINIAN BLUE-BOOK.

A blue-book of 180 folio pages has just been published, containing further papers connected with the Abyssinian Expedition. It consists almost entirely of the earlier despatches of Sir Robert Napier and their enclosures, from his arrival on the 31st of December at Aden *en route* to Annesley Bay, till the 5th of April, when the army was encamped at Dalanta. On the 3rd of January Sir Robert announces his arrival at Annesley Bay, describes the distribution of the troops and the condition of the Land Transport Corps, and encloses Brigadier General Merewether's account of the tribes occupying the Koomaylee and Huddas routes. On the 20th of the same month he gives a review of the state of political affairs in Abyssinia and an account of his negociations with Kassai, Prince of Tigre, and Wagshum Gobaze of Lasta. Two days later reasons are stated showing the impracticability of attacking Theodore during his march from Debra Tabor to Magdala. Major Grant's account of his mission to Kassai at Adowa follows. The arrival of the army at Attigerat on the 6th of February is announced on the 14th, and is followed on the 22nd by an account sent from Attala of the large reductions effected in the number of native followers. Reports follow, forwarded from the same place, on the Land Transport Corps, the railway, the telegraph, the photographic, signalling, and well-sinking establishments, and the trigonometrical survey. The latest despatch is from Dalanta, dated the 5th of April. In it an account is given of the attack made by mistake on the cavalry of Dejazmaj Mashasha by a picket of the 2nd Brigade. The latest documents contained in the present volume are the telegrams announcing the crossing of the Jidda and the Bashilo, the defeat of Theodore's army on the 10th of April, the taking of Magdala by assault on the 13th, and the death of Theodore, as well as the congratulatory telegrams sent by the Secretary of State on the receipt of the news.

LADY NAPIER.

Apropos of Abyssinian Expedition, among the passengers who arrived to-day by the "Pera," at Southampton, was Lady Napier, the wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition, Sir Robert Napier.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. NEWTON AS ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The correspondence has been published between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, relative to the appointment of an Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta in 1864 and 1865, and also with the Governor of Bombay relative to the appointment of an Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay in 1868, together with other papers connected with the subject. The chief point of this correspondence is the discussion of the legality or otherwise of the appointment of civilians as Acting Judges. Sir C. Wood, in a despatch dated 4th July 1864 to the Governor General of India, declares the Governor General to be competent to make such appointment, and states that "cases may possibly arise where it would be advantageous to appoint a civil servant to officiate as Chief Justice, although there can be no doubt that generally the same reasons that exist for the appointment of a barrister to the office of permanent Chief Justice would apply equally to the temporary appointment." To this Sir E. Perry dissents in a note also published, and advocates both the propriety and expediency of appointing men possessing a trained legal knowledge in preference to civilians. On the 28th February 1868, the Governor in Council at Bombay announced to Sir Stafford Northcote the appointment of the Hon. Henry Newton to act as Chief Justice during the absence on sick leave of Sir Richard Couch, and Sir Stafford Northcote, on the 30th April, in acknowledging the despatch and sanctioning the appointment, draws the attention of the Governor to the words of Sir C. Wood in 1864 above quoted. Another dissent of Sir E. Perry, concurred in by Sir G. R. Clerk and Sir Bartle Frere, on the same grounds as previously stated, is also published, the latter gentleman stating that he considers "a reference to the law officers is essential to the safety of any civilian who may be appointed to act as Chief Justice in the possible event of the validity of his acts being challenged." The correspondence concludes with an opinion of Sir R. W. Hogg, supporting the appointment of civilians as Acting Chief Justices.

VOLUNTEERING FROM THE ROYAL ENGINEERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

The Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham has received an order, directing volunteering from the companies of the Royal Engineers as head-quarters, for men to be employed with the corps now being formed to be attached to the department of public works in India. The non-commissioned officers and sappers who have already volunteered are undergoing a special course of instruction in military engineering, levelling, surveying, and road-making at the Royal Engineer establishment, to prepare them for employment on the public works in India.

THE PERSONAL STAFF OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS.

Much inconvenience having been occasioned by the employment of regimental officers for an undue period on the personal staff of general officers and of governors of colonies, it has been decided to restrict the term of service in such capacity to five years in the former, and six years in the latter, case. When an officer has completed such period he will be required to rejoin his regiment, and do duty with it for two years before he can again be similarly employed, unless he is willing to exchange to temporary half pay.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

An order has been sent to commanding officers of regiments on foreign service, directing them to transmit to the Adjutant General nominal returns of all non-commissioned officers and others borne in their corps as supernumeraries, showing the situations held by them, the dates of appointment, and if the individual is married, the date of his marriage.

A MILITARY LIBEL CASE.

In military circles at the west end, a case which promises to afford considerable interest to the service, is much talked about. It commenced on Monday last by an application on the part of Colonel Shute, Captain Macdonald, and Lieutenant Harrington of the 4th Dragoon Guards, for a criminal information against Charles Wyman, printer and publisher of a publication called "Echoes of the Clubs," for certain articles therein on the 8th and 15th April reflecting seriously upon their characters. From the articles which were exceedingly scurrilous, it appeared that a member of the regiment, Captain Rintoul, gave evidence in the well-known Robertson Court Martial in Dublin some years ago, in which the 4th Dragoon Guards were much implicated, and in consequence of this evidence considerable ill feeling arose in the regiment. The articles insinuated that Colonel Shute, who became commander in 1862, had conceived resentment against Captain Rintoul and persecuted him until he was compelled to retire from the service. The court-martial, however, was held before Colonel Shute took the command of the regiment, and he swore he had nothing to do with the retirement of Captain Rintoul, who retired in 1863, and had made no complaint against him and knew nothing of the controversy between Captain Rintoul and the Horse Guards. An officer named Drake, who was mixed up with Captain Rintoul, had died, and it was insinuated that the officers who were applicants improperly got hold of this gentleman's private papers and letters and read them. The charge they utterly denied, and as to Colonel Shute he swore he had never seen them until he saw them for the purpose of making his affidavit. On these materials Mr. Coleridge moved for a criminal application denouncing the libellous articles as abominable scandals upon the character of these officers, and the court granted a rule *nisi*.

FRANCE.

As regards foreign countries, the most important affairs of the week has been the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to Rouen to attend the annual agricultural meeting. The speeches of the Emperor, addressed nominally to provincial bodies and mayors, have several times turned out to be in reality important political manifestoes, consequently speculation was rife as to what Napoleon might or might not say on this occasion. However, for this time at least, curiosity was sadly disappointed, and the two speeches made by the Emperor were of the most common place and everyday nature. In the first, which was addressed to the Mayor of Rouen, His Majesty alluded to the past sufferings of the industrial and agricultural classes, which he hoped were now at an end. The second speech was a reply to an address of the Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, and the Emperor expressed himself as follows:—"The Church is the sanctuary wherein the great principles of Christian morality are maintained intact, principles which elevate man above all material interests. Let us then join with the faith of our forefathers the sentiment of progress, let us never separate our love of God from the love of our country. Thus we shall render ourselves, less unworthy of Divine providence, and be enabled to march with head erect in the path of duty through every obstacle."

AMERICA.

In America the impeachment managers, finding themselves foiled in their attempt to convict Mr. Johnson, have been seeking to prove that corrupt means had been used to influence the Senators in their vote. An investigation was ordered with power to examine witnesses under oath. In pursuance of this course the managers examined a wealthy citizen of Ohio, who received a large sum of money at a Washington bank the day previous to the Senate vote on the impeachment, with the view of ascertaining if the funds were used to bribe the Senators. Mr. Woolley, also a democratic agent, was examined and, refusing to give evidence, was committed to prison.

The Chicago National Republican Convention assembled on the 20th ultimo, and General Grant and Mr. Schuyler Colfax have been nominated for the presidency and vice-presidency respectively. These nominations have been received with great enthusiasm by the Republican party throughout the country.

THE P. AND O. S. S. COMPANY.

The report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, presented on the 4th June, recommends a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months ended the 31st March last. The Directors state that the operations of those six months, although they do not compare very favourably with corresponding periods of years gone by, contrast advantageously with those of the same period of last year. The absence of revenue from specie freights to the East is, however, still severely felt, and while there is no lack of bulky cargo both to and from India by the Company's steamers, the cotton now imported and the coarse goods exported by the overland route do not constitute such profitable freightage as China silk, India shawls, and other costly commodities. This profitable business has not only fallen off in itself, but what remains of it is shared with energetic competitors, whose steamers now navigate the India and China seas in parallel lines with those of the company. The new mail contract only came into operation in February, and consequently its provisions apply but to a small portion of the period embraced in the present report. On the other hand, the receipts for the half-year have been enhanced by the charter money of the vessels engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

The terms of an agreement between the directors of the Messageries Imperiales and the French Government for a fortnightly mail to India and China, in place of the present monthly service, have been concluded. The exact terms of the convention will be brought before the Corps Legislatif before its close, and from the large increase in French interests in China and Japan, there is no doubt the convention will be sanctioned, and that on or before January 1869 the fortnightly service will be commenced, starting on alternate Sundays from Marseilles (leaving London Friday), and thus with the P. and O. Service a weekly mail to China will be an accomplished fact.

BOMBAY.

THE s. s. *Salsette* brought specie valued £105,000.

HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Canterbury has been pleased to confer the degree of Master of Arts upon the Rev. Thomas Carss, Principal of the Robert Money Institution.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday, per ship *Vernon*, Captain Listan, to Kurrachee:—Mr. Thelwall, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. Daley, 398 rank and file, and 82 followers.

IT will be seen from an advertisement that the New Foras Road leading from the Byculla Railway Station to the junction of the Mahaluxmee and Worlee Foras Roads on the Flats, has been completed and is now available for traffic.

THE telegraphic communication was yesterday reported right to Fao; the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; the Persian line was interrupted beyond Tabreez; and the Egyptian line was right.

YESTERDAY the steamer "Sunda" and the ships "Rowena," "Spray of the Ocean," "Star of the North," and "Bulwark" arrived from Annesley Bay. The "Sunda" brought Lieut. Baird, Lieut. Humphry, Lieut. Williams, Dr. Pelley, 166 native soldiers, and 12 horses.

ON Thursday last an inquest was held before the Deputy Coroner, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of one Mahadoo Govind. The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of alcoholic poisoning, but there was no evidence to show when or how the same was taken.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the harbour to-morrow morning on board the s.s. "Californian" (No. 7 Transport), at a quarter past eleven o'clock, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer. The Rev. James Paterson will also conduct Divine Service on board the "Peruvian," s.s., at ten, and on board the "Ajdaha," lying off Custom's Bunder, at eleven.

PROGRAMME of music to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting) by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment:—March.....
Overture..."La Dieu et la Bayadere."Auber.
Waltzes ..."Morgenstern" .....Labitsky.
Selection..."La Traviata" .....Verdi.
Quadrille..."La Belle Orientalle" ..Clarke.
Gallops ..."Alabama" .....Burckhardt.

AN inquest was held yesterday before the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Thacker, at the Morgue-Camateepoora, touching the death of a Portuguese cook, named Lawrence. On Thursday evening last one Gaspar Rebeiro, a Portuguese, was returning from Parell, when he saw a crowd of people near a deserted quarry hole on the Byculla Flats. He went to the spot and saw the body of the deceased, which he at once recognized. Deceased was addicted to drinking. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned by the jury.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—There are twenty-nine cases, implicating forty-two prisoners, set down for trial at the third Criminal Sessions of this year, which commence to-day in the High Court under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch. Of the forty-two prisoners, twenty-four are Hindoos, ten Mahomedans, four Europeans, one Indo-European, and three Parsees. There are two cases of culpable homicide amounting to murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of negligently omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, eight of theft, four of cheating, one of attempting to cheat, four of criminal breach of trust, five of house-breaking and theft, one of mischief by fire, one of exposing a new born child, and one of fraudulently causing a decree to be executed. Nine of the cases have been committed by Mr Connon, fourteen by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Mr. Bickersteth, one by Mr. T. E. Britten, two by Mr. A. G. Fraser, one by Mr. F. Gibbons and one held to bail by the High Court. The attendance of gentlemen summoned to serve upon the Special and Common Juries will be required at 10 o'clock.

A CASE of some importance was privately settled and withdrawn from the Fort Police Court yesterday. In the beginning of March last, Hajee Zuffur Wydina and five other native merchants in Bombay appeared before the Magistrate and information against Ragoo Damjee and Kakoo Ragoo for having got goods from them, obtained money on these from Chutterbhoy Cullianjee and Company, then shipped the goods to Kurrachee and absconded. The property was valued at Rs. 5,800, and in the following portions from the respective complainants—51 bags of coffee, 34 of black pepper, 50 do., 51 moodas of dry cocoa nuts, 50 do., and 51 bags of cloves,—which property had been recovered. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Peile were engaged in the case, and some discussion had taken place, the Magistrate remarking that this seemed to be to a good extent a civil case and that he had no occasion to hear long debates on the right of property. Yesterday, however, the case was settled by notes from the complainants asking that the goods should be given up to Chuttoorbhoy Cullianjee and Co. who had advanced the money, stating that the case had been amicably settled, and requesting that it should be withdrawn—which was accordingly done.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES.—1869.

THE following entrances are now published in consequence of the letter having been delayed in transmission.

DEALERS' PLATE.

Captain Joy's .....g. a. c. ...Crom a Boo
Mr. Gonne's .....g. a. c. ...Pomers Court.

FORBES STAKES.

Captain Kirwan's ...c. aus. h...Cœur-de-Lion.

THE DERBY.

Mr. St. Andrew's ...b. a. h. ...Peer-i-Mughan.
Captain Joy's.....g. a. c. ...Crom a Boo.

50 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES.

Captain Kirwan—one nomination.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr. St. Andrew's ...b. a. h. ...Peer-i Mughan.
Captain Joy's .....g. a. c. ...Crom a Boo.

THE COLTS' PLATE.

Captain Joy's .....g. a. c. ...Crom a Boo.
Mr. Gonne's .....g. a. c. ...Pomers Court.

H. H. ALI SHAH'S CUP.

Mr. St. Andrew's ...q. a. h. ...Peer i Mughan.
Captain Joy's .....g. a. c. ...Crom a Boo.

THE LOTTERY STAKES.

Captain Kirwan's ...c. aus. h...Cœur de Lion.

G. NORMAN,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 26th June 1868.

THE BOMBAY GAOLS.

THE Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, chairman of the Bench of Justices, forwarded to Government the first Report of the visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1868, and the following is the resolution of Government thereon:—

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The Clerk of the Peace submits the first Report of the visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for 1868.

2. The visiting Justices have submitted the following recommendations regarding the House of Correction:—

1st. That books of an instructive character and not exclusively religious be provided for the prisoners by Government.

2nd. That the walls of the Cells of Nos. 2 and 7 yards be raised to the same height as those of Nos. 4 and 6, and that the Cells be properly ventilated.

3. The first of the above questions has already engaged the attention of Government in connection with the County Jail, and its disposal awaits the reply of the Reverend Mr. Du Bois as to what books he would recommend. The final orders of Government in this matter will apply equally to the House of Correction. The Sheriff of Bombay should be requested to expedite the information from the Reverend Mr. Du Bois called for in Government Resolution No. 972 of 30th March 1868.

4. The second recommendation of the visiting Justices above quoted should receive the attention of the Inspector General of Prisons in connection with the altered arrangements for the Presidency Jails now under consideration. Dr. Wiehe should be informed that Government regret they have not yet received from him a reply to their letter No. 575 of 29th February 1868.

5. With respect to European prisoners in the County Jail the visiting Justices submit the request of John Perry, a life convict, to be transferred to the Andamans, and express their opinion that neither the County Jail nor the House of Correction is a fit place for any lengthened imprisonment for Europeans, and that the climate of Bombay is not suited for the life-long detention of such convicts. With respect to John Perry, it appears that under the existing law (Act XXIV. of 1855) his request cannot be complied with. The Sheriff should be requested to report with reference to Section 8 of Act XXIV. of 1855, whether he would recommend the transfer of this prisoner to any other prison.

6. The visiting Justices also submit the request of Philip Rivington under penal servitude for 5 years, for a ticket of leave, he having served three years of his sentence. This request should be submitted to the Government of India for orders under Section IX. of Act XXIV. of 1855, but before doing so the Sheriff should be requested to report whether the conduct of Rivington has been such as to deserve the indulgence.

7. The visiting Justices refer in terms of approval to the European Prison at Ootacamund, and state that the recent measures of Government with a view to remedy the manifest defects in the prison accommodation at Bombay obviates the necessity of their alluding in detail to several points which otherwise they would have felt it their duty to notice. They notice, however, the absence of any proper system of education in the Bombay Jails. The remarks of the visiting Justices on this point should be communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons, who should be informed that Government are still without a reply to the letter addressed to him on the subject from the Educational Department, No. 119 of 10th February 1865.

8. To the report of the visiting Justices is appended a separate Minute by the Honorable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, one of the visiting Justices. The only additional points urged in this Minute are:—

1. "Picking Oakum" is not sufficient "hard labour," and that some other mode of labour be introduced.

2nd. Cellular separation of prisoners at night is urged.

9. The Inspector General of Prisons should be requested to report on the first point.

10. With respect to the second point, cellular separation for European prisoners has already been ordered in the new arrangements for remedying the existing defects of prison accommodation in Bombay. Complete cellular separation for native prisoners is not at present practicable for the reasons stated in the correspondence received with the letter of the Government of India No. 419 of 6th March 1868.

WEATHER REPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

Galle, 26th, 9 A.M.—Strong south-west winds and fine day; thermometer 83.

Carwar, 26th, 10 A.M.—Cloudy south westerly; barometer 30; thermometer 82; rain ·96 cents.

Cochin, 26th, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fine, worth westerly winds; thermometer 38; barometer 30·062, sky cumulis.

Tuticorin, 26th, 12 P.M.—Light westerly winds; thermometer 93; weather fair.

Kolapore, 26th, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy; occasional rain; wind S.W.; thermometer 78.

Cannanore, 26th, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light; barometer 30·065, thermometer 78; rain ·64 cents.

Pannben, 26th, 12 P.M.—Wind S. S. E.; weather fine; thermometer 89; barometer 30·00.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

YESTERDAY at noon, an adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company was held in the office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of appointing a liquidator in room of Mr. Stearns, resigned, and passing a resolution giving the usual powers to the liquidators. Mr. Henry Maxwell was called to the chair.

The chair

...dia, for any period not exceed-
...'at the discretion of His Ex-
... Commander-in-Chief, or of the
... under which he may be serving.
...the entire period of his absence on
...ccount, the Officer will be entitled, as
...ident, to his full pay, and a moiety of
...salary. Leave taken under this Rule
will form no part of the eight years' aggregate
Furlough. If this indulgence should be taken
advantage of for a third year consecutively, the
Officer will lose his Staff appointment.

XXVI. Leave on Sick Certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed Medical Certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any Officer who in the opinion of a Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these Rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as Furlough, nor will it affect the intervals entitling to Furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the Absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff Salary in addition to the pay of his rank.

XXVII. Short leave not exceeding three months on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as Furlough,

XXVIII. All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for Pension.

CHAPTER III.

Privilege Leave.

XXIX. Privilege Leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year, to all Officers in Military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General Leave, in extension of Privilege Leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on Privilege Leave. Privilege Leave may, however, be converted into General Leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

XXX. In the case of the Stations noted in the Margin, Privilege Leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to Officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the Districts named.

Assam.	Bunnoo.	
Shillong.	Dera Ismail Khan.	
Erinpoora.	Dera Ghazee Khan.	
Deolee.	Rajanpoore.	
Khairwara.	Jacobabad.	
Khotra.		

XXXI. An Officer is at liberty to proceed wherever he may desire on Privilege Leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII. Privilege Leave cannot be taken in continuation of Furlough, nor can Furlough be obtained in continuation of Privilege Leave. If Furlough be obtained by an Officer while absent on Privilege Leave, the Privilege Leave will be converted into General Leave, the Officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his Staff salary.

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII. Military Officers in Civil or Political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted, under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules.

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV.—Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these Rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking Furlough or General Leave after the publication of this Order. Officers who may determine to abide by existing Rules, will be allowed to proceed on Furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII., VIII., and XIII. to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV. must, however, be applied in those cases.

The foregoing rules will take effect from the 1st July 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half staff allowances will not not be available for Officers now on leave in cases where the acting Officer has already come into receipt of the full Staff salary.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 30TH MAY, 1868.

THE month of May presents a striking contrast to its predecessors this year. It has been characterised by almost unbroken depression, and a serious decline in prices has occurred, averaging 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb. in American and East India Cotton, and amounting to nearly 2d. from the highest point touched in April.

The extraordinary advance in prices which went on almost uninterruptedly during the first four months of the year, at last completely outstripped the power of Manchester to follow, but the feeling of the public was so sanguine that even up to the beginning of May 15d. for middling Orleans was generally expected. Sufficient allowance, however, was not made for the disturbing influence of high prices upon trade, and the *vis inertiæ* Manchester possesses when a depressed feeling comes over that market.

The decline during the past month was so gradual and continuous that it is needless to trace its steps minutely; two or three slight re-actions showed themselves, but only lasted for a day or two, as the trade steadily refused to support them. During the past four weeks the deliveries to the trade have averaged only 33,000 bales, and for export 9,500, whereas the import has reached an average of 65,000 bales per week, and accordingly the stock has considerably increased, and now stands at 620,000 bales.

Nothing has done more to weaken our market than the continuous increase of stock. It was generally thought that the maximum was reached several weeks ago, but the import has proved much larger than was then thought probable, and the deliveries have been reduced to an extremely low scale in consequence of the persistent abstinence of the trade, both here and on the Continent.

The smallness of the export demand for a long time past has been a leading feature in our market. Never have exporters complained more loudly of the absence of orders, and it has been a matter of astonishment that the Continent could do with so little Cotton from this market. The month of May is usually one of the best months of the year for export business, but on this occasion it has been one of the flattest.

In consequence of the absence of export demand and the small extent to which our own spinners are now using Indian Cotton, that class has been particularly depressed, and the lower grades (middling fair and under) have declined more in proportion than anything else. Dhollerah, worth 10¾d. at the top of the market, is now only saleable in small quantities at 8¼d. Low American Cotton has suffered from the same cause, and in nearly the same degree; it has been almost unsaleable all the month, and has declined more in proportion than the better grades. Egyptian Cotton has held its ground better than other kinds, but the demand has been very small, and inferior descriptions have declined considerably.

The Manchester market during the past month has been uninterruptedly depressed, and the decline in Yarns is fully as great as in Cotton; in Cloth it is scarcely so much, but all through the month there has not been a fair margin to the producer or anything near it. Manufacturers in particular have suffered most severely this year, and those who bought Yarn about the top of the market, and did not sell their Goods, are exposed now to a very heavy loss. Some failures have been reported in consequence, and considerable distrust prevails.

But the leading feature of the manufacturing districts has been the rapid extension of "short time" and the great reduction in the consumption of Cotton. All through the month this process has been going on, and the consumption is now variously computed at from 40,000 to 45,000 bales per week; we would incline towards the higher figure, but even this shows a reduction of 20 per cent. from the maximum consumption in January. Thus far very little impression has been made upon the Manchester market the reduction of production of Goods, but no doubt will in time relieve that market in course of time and create a healthier feeling there.

This process, however, must be a somewhat slow one, as the heavy production of the last twelve months has left a pretty full supply of Goods in the various markets of the world. The shipments to India in particular have been enormously large for a long time past, and the amount now on the water is unprecedented, so that a large falling off in shipments to that quarter must be expected before any response could be expected.

We think, however, that signs of an improved feeling in Manchester are already discernible, caused by the two-fold action of the fall in price and the diminished production. It may be added that whenever anything like a margin is established in favour of the spinner, the consumption is sure to increase, for nothing but the pressure of intolerable loss will cause short time to be pursued to any great extent or for any lengthened time. We are strongly inclined to think that before long the hours of working will increase, and the consumption approach nearer to 50,000 than 40,000 bales per week. During Whitweek it is understood that the usual holidays will be prolonged, and that most of the machinery will stand idle the entire week.

P.S.—Our market closes to-day with a more cheerful feeling.

The Money Market has again taken a decided turn towards increased plethora. The bullion in the Bank is rising, and the rate of discount in the open market is down to 1½ per cent for prime paper. There now seems every probability of a long continuance of extremely cheap money. The appearance of the crops is good, and should a fine harvest be secured it is difficult to say when the tide will turn. The probability seems to be that as the crisis of 1866-7 was the most severe within this century, so will the glut of unemployed capital be the most excessive. This feature is the reverse of cheering, as it indicates an extraordinary stagnation of enterprise and want of confidence.

The position and prospects of the market have *apparently* altered in rather a remarkable way since the issue of our last report. The excessive fear of scarcity which then existed has in a great measure subsided, and the violent speculative mania has quite died away.

But the alteration is more apparent than real. No new light has been thrown on the question of supply. The American crop has been exhausted faster than almost any one had expected, and the only new feature is the extraordinary willingness of the American to part with their small remnant of stock. It is astonishing how little American spinners have bought for the past two months, and no one dreamt of such liberal shipments to this country out of so small a supply in the ports. It is evident, however, that this process has almost come to an end, and at most not more than fifty thousand bales have been drawn from this source beyond what was generally expected a month ago.

Then with regard to the shipments from India, no new feature has to be reported. They continue on a liberal scale, but not more so than was expected, and scarcely up to the level of last year. To the Continent, however, a much larger amount is going direct, and to that extent our export demand will be curtailed. From the Brazils we have received an unusually large supply of late, but from other minor sources there is a great falling off. Taking a broad view of the question of supply (import), it appears substantially unchanged from what it was during the period of greatest excitement, but it is viewed in a very different light by the public, because the standard of measurement is now 50,000 or 55,000 bales per week delivery for trade and export, instead of 70,000 bales, which it was a short time ago. This is one of those changes which invariably take place whenever there is a collapse in manufacturing trade, and thus it constantly happens in years of famine that stocks increase in a surprising manner at the very time the greatest scarcity is apprehended. Hence it follows that great discredit is cast on statistics by those who fail to see that price is the proper regulator of supply and demand. Had the price of American Cotton not risen above 10d. for middling Orleans, there would have been no check to consumption, spinners would have held large stocks of the raw material, and probably the stock in Liverpool now would not have exceeded 450,000 bales, and the prospect of a famine later in the year would have been appalling; but in the case to 13d. by checking the demand in Manchester, brought a new train of influences into play. The impossibility of selling, except at heavy loss, force an extensive resort to short time, this calmed the speculative excitement here, and spinners ceasing to fear a further advance in the raw material fell back upon their stocks and only bought for absolute requirements. The same process went on on the Continent and America, and probably 150,000 or 200,000 bales were thus added to the visible supplies of Cotton, nearly all which appears in the Liverpool Stock, being as it is the great Cotton depot of the world.

We think that this compensating process has about run its course. Spinners here and elsewhere are now generally bare of stock, and a period of moderately active business must be at hand. The import into Liverpool must now decidedly fall off; after a few weeks that from America must nearly cease, and but little will arrive from any quarter except the East, till towards the close of the year. It therefore only needs a moderate trade and export demand to produce a steady reduction of stock, and if business in Manchester were to improve so much as to raise consumption again to a full level, the reduction would be so rapid as to lead to renewed speculation and excitement. It seems very unlikely, however, that Manchester trade will become really buoyant and prosperous with the present high price of Cotton; it is more likely that it will continue in an unsatisfactory state—somewhat better than it was during the past month, but not sufficiently good to admit of full time being worked.

This is the only state of things which is compatible with the probable supply of Cotton, for it does not appear likely that we shall be able to allow the Trade more than 45,000 to 48,000 bales for the remainder of the year, and only so much as this by running the stock in Liverpool extremely low during November and December. It is simply a question then—what price per lb. for the raw material will keep the consumption down to that level, say 15 per cent. below its full capacity? To this it is very difficult to return an answer, but it may fairly be assumed that there is no necessity for such high prices—14d. or 15d. for Orleans—as was once freely conjectured—nor, on the other hand, is there room for a decline much below present prices; for a fall, say to 10d. for middling Orleans, and 8d. for fair Dhollerah, would most probably renew a full consumption. It appears upon the whole reasonable to think that we are not far from equilibrium at present, and that any change that may take place will rather be in the comparative price the different kinds of Cotton will bear to each other, than in the general average of prices. One thing is certain a great change must take place in the *distribution* of consumption; at present the Trade are probably consuming 24,000 bales American per week, and not more than 10,000 bales East India, for the remainder of the year they will probably not be able to procure over 18,000 bales per week of American, and will probably have to use an equal quantity of Surat. To bring about this great change a far wider difference in price than now exists must take place between American and East India Cotton, and we are prepared to see an unusually wide margin between the two kinds in the autumn.

Though Surats have fallen very much of late, they have not attracted more attention, and they must for a time go below their natural relative value to draw back the share of demand they lost during their long period of scarcity.

There are two points which will materially influence prices in the autumn—the harvest and the prospects of the coming American crop. At present the appearance of the crops is splendid, both in this country and over most of the continent, and should a fine harvest be reaped an important improvement in the demand for clothing may be expected in Manchester. This, however, might be counterbalanced so far as the price of our staple is concerned by good prospects of the American Cotton crop. At present it is too early to hazard an opinion. The weather has not been very favourable so far, but still, nothing has occurred to seriously impair the hope of a good crop. All accounts agree that negro labour is more efficient than had been expected, but great difference of opinion exists as to the area planted. Our impression is, from all we have learned, that as much is planted as last year, and should the season be fine we should anticipate a larger crop. No doubt the picking season last year was unusually fine, and the crops in the Atlantic States were very good, but a vast amount of injury was done in the Mississippi States and Texas by worms and overflows, and we see no reason why that section of country should not give quarter to half a million of bales more next year, if the season is fine. In Georgia and the other Atlantic States it is thought that so large a crop as last year is not possible.

Altogether we see nothing in the more distant prospects of supply to frighten holders of Cotton at present prices, but we see enough to prevent prices being pushed dangerously high.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS'	FROM	AT.
May 28	Odense	——	Bombay	Liverpool
30	Coromandel	Dow	Bombay	Liverpool
	Sumatra	Dyer	Bombay	Liverpool
31	Oaklands	Merryman	Bombay	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FOR.	FROM.
May 27	Giant's Causeway	Kenny	Aden	Liverpool
	Glendower	Jones	Aden	Liverpool
28	Belgravia	Orkney	Aden	Liverpool
	Ludwig	Hein	Galle	Cardiff
	Alpine	McMillan	Bombay	Greenock
	Nancy	Rousseau	Bombay	Bordeaux
	Walsgrif	Mathias	Kurrachee	Deal
29	Compeer	Campbell	Aden	Liverpool
	Areta	Aretta	Galle	Cardiff
30	Cosmos	——	Kurrachee	Cardiff
	Eddystone	——	Aden	Shields
	Cleughs	——	Aden	Shields
	Aerolite	Alleyne	Bombay	Liverpool
	Thracian	Hay	Bombay	Cardiff
31	Paulus	Zangerli	Bombay	Portsmouth
June 1	Joaquina Victoria	Richardson	Bombay	Liverpool
	Carlsbrook	——	Aden	Shields
	Corneille David	Harms	Galle	Cardiff
2	Diadem	Crowell	Aden	Cardiff
	City of Berlin	Taylor	Bombay	Clyde
	Cara Morse	Gregory	Aden	Cardiff

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Esk, Clyde to Bombay, April 14th, lat. 1 N., long. 25 W.
New Dominion, Liverpool to Bombay, April 9th, off Trinidad Island.
Royal Albert, Liverpool to Bombay, May 3rd, lat. 9 N, long. 26 W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants [illegible] and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight			1s. 11 1/8d. do.
"	4	do.	1s. 11d. do.
"	3	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
"	2	do.	1s. 10¾d. do.
"	1	do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
"	demand		1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.		1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.		1s. 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
No Drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

AGENCY AND BRANCHES SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.	
4	do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
3	do.	...	at 1s. 11d. "
2	do.	...	at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
1	do.	...	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On demand		...	at 1s. 10 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland		...	at 1s. 10 1/2d. "
Circular Notes		...	1s. 10¾d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year, been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4	do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
3	do.	... ...	at 1s. 11d. "
2	do.	... ...	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1	do.	... ...	at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)		... ...	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand, will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING).
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 "
3	do.	1/10 7/8 "
2	do.	1/10 3/4 "
1	do.	1/10 5/8 "
On demand		1/10 1/2 "
On Scotland		1/10 1/2 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 23,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. HOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
E. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WITHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal				3 per cent.
"	6	"	"	5 "
"	12	"	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

'LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	9	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England,—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, F. J. BRAND & Co.'s CROWN SHERRIES, in cases of 1, 2 & 3 dozen each. Apply to PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, 16th June 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs.	22	0 p. doz.
Vieux do. *London Bankers.*	18	0 "
Cognac " do.	16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in	Cases of	1 doz. each
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1 "
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
HOCK	(Hockheimer)	Qrts. do.	1 "
Do.	(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do.	1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of		1 doz. each
Do.	(St. Julien)	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

CLARET	FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.		
	Medoc	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	"	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
BR NDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 55	"
	" Champagne	at " 35	"
	FROM C. S. KUPPERBERG MAYENCE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Die Perlen des Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle	" at " 24	"
	"	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse	"	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Champagne, Superior	B. & E. Perrier	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gust Gibert	"	24
Aux Ex Ecussons	do.	"	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarrhafberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Sparkling Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Laubenheimer	G. M, Pabstman Son.	Quarts	15
Queen Victoria Vineyard	do.	"	48
do.	do.	"	54
Hochheimer	Gebr. Schmits	"	24
Roedesheimer	do.	"	33
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	"	36
CLARETS.			
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds, H. and C. Balaresque		"	19
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	"	34
Margaux	do.	"	13
Barzac White Wine	do.	"	15
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	"	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc	do.	"	15
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case)	Van Overzee & Co.	"	36
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry	No. 2 Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do.	" 3 do.	"	22
do.	" 4 do.	"	26
Port Wine	" 1 do.	"	18
do.	" 2 do.	"	22
do.	" 3 do.	"	28
Burgundy Porta	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	12
do.	do.	"	16
Brandy	do.	"	18
do.	do.	"	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.	"	18
do.	do.	"	30
do.	John Backes	"	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac	"	14
Old Cognac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.	"	22
Best do.	do.	"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
Vermuth Superior	"	"	16
Absynthe	"	"	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse	"	17
Old Jamaica Rum	do.	"	20
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	do.	"	20

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE,—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.

HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 65 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

PAINTS AND OILS.

	Cash with order	Credit.
Genuine White Lead in 28 lb. tins, per tin	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8 8
do. do. do. 56 lb. do. "	" 14-0	" 16-0
Finest Red Lead in 56 lb. tins at per tin	" 11-0	" 13-0
do. Black Paint in 7 lb. tins do. "	2-0	" 2-8
do. Patent Dryers do. "	2-0	" 2-8
Best English Boiled Oil in 5 Gal. Drums per Gal.	" 3.0	" 38
Do. do. Raw Linseed Oil per Gallon	" 2.12	" 3-4
Do. Rectified Spt. Turpentine in 5 Gallon Dr